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Bolgo language

The **Bolgo language** is a member of the Bua languages spoken in south-central Chad, in the villages of Koya, Boli, Gagne, and Bedi southeast of Melfi, by about 1,800 people (SIL 1993). Speakers also make up the majority of the population of Sorki canton in Chinguil sub-prefecture.[3]

Bolgo	
Native to	Chad
Native speakers	(1,800 cited 1993 census)[1]
Language family	Niger–Congo ▪ Atlantic–Congo ▪ Mbum–Day ▪ Bua ▪ **Bolgo**
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	`bvo`
Glottolog	`bolg1251 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/bolg1251)`[2]

Person	bólgò
Language	bólgònî

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Dialects

According to de Rendinger, it has two principal dialects, Bolgo Werel around Daguela and Bolgo Mengo around Aloa-Niagara, as well as a dialect called Bolgo Bormo; according to the Ethnologue, its principal dialects are called Bolgo Dugag and Bolgo Kubar ("small" and "great" Bolgo.) Great Bolgo is spoken to the north, bordering Mogum and Saba; Little Bolgo is spoken to the south, bordering the closely related language Koke as well as Chadian Arabic.

Bolgo groups and names listed by Kastenholz (2017:4):[4]

Group	Autonym	Glossonym
Bolgo Dugag (Southern)	tērēù	tērēùnī
Bolgo Kubar (NW)	bólgò *and* jàlkín (*two subgroups*)	bólgònî
Bolgo Kubar (NE)	bòrmó	bòrmónì

Grammar

Its typical word order is subject–verb–object, noun–adjective, aspect–verb, possessor–possessed. There is no true plural, but *-gi* serves as a collective marker. The verb is negated with *ta*, placed at the end of the sentence.

Example sentences:

- *in-nāṇ rīm nāṇ n'ini* (give-me water I drink), "give me water to drink"
- *ibéri koko ao léti* (man marry woman two), "the man married two women".

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